

REMARKS

Amendments to the specification have been made and are submitted herewith in the attached Substitute Specification. A clean copy of the specification and a marked-up version showing the changes made are attached herewith. The claims and abstract have been amended in the attached Preliminary Amendment. All amendments have been made to place the application in proper U.S. format and to conform with proper grammatical and idiomatic English. None of the amendments herein are made for reasons related to patentability. No new matter has been added.

In the unlikely event that the transmittal letter is separated from this document and the Patent Office determines that an extension and/or other relief is required, applicant petitions for any required relief including extensions of time and authorizes the Commissioner to charge the cost of such petitions and/or other fees due in connection with the filing of this document to **Deposit Account No. 03-1952** referencing docket no. **543822005500**. However, the Commissioner is not authorized to charge the cost of the issue fee to the Deposit Account.

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Respectfully submitted,

By 

Kevin R. Spivak

Registration No.: 43,148

MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP

2000 Pennsylvania Avenue

Washington, DC 20006

(202) 887-1525- Telephone

(202) 887-0763 – Facsimile

**SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION
(MARKED COPY)**

Description

**METHOD FOR MASKING A RECESS IN A STRUCTURE HAVING A HIGH
ASPECT RATIO**

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CLAIM FOR PRIORITY

This application is a U.S. national stage of International
Application No. PCT/EP03/00087 which was filed in the
10 German language on January 8, 2003, which claims the
benefit of priority to Germany application 102 01 178.8
filed January 15, 2002.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

15 The invention relates to a method for masking a recess in a
structure, in particular a semiconductor structure, having
a high aspect ratio.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

20 Masking of recesses is an essential process, in particular
in semiconductor technology, and is used to select areas
and to process them further independently of areas which
are not selected. Normally, photoresists are used for
selection of areas and are applied to a semiconductor
25 wafer, the photoresists are then chemically changed in
selected areas by means of structured exposure to light, so
that the photoresist layer can be removed in the selected
areas while it is not removed in the areas which are not
selected. The surface of the semiconductor wafer is thus
30 exposed in the selected areas for further processes, for
example the application of a layer or ionization of the
selected area.

The known method has the disadvantage, however, that it is
35 necessary to adjust an exposure mask in order to expose the

photoresist to light in the selected areas. This is relatively complex, especially when the dimensions are small, for example when producing a dynamic semiconductor memory.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The ~~object of the invention is to~~ provides a method which is self-adjusting for masking a recess in a structure having a high aspect ratio.

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~~The object of the invention is achieved by the features of Claim 1.~~

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~~Further advantageous embodiments of the invention are specified in the dependent claims.~~

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~~One major advantage~~In one embodiment of the invention, there is ~~that a~~ cavity formation, which occurs owing to the high aspect ratio, that is used to selectively choose the recess having the high aspect ratio. The geometric shape of the structure is thus used directly so that there is no need for specific adjustment of the mask. The method according to the invention can therefore be carried out easily.

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An isotropic etching method is preferably used as the etching method.

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~~A further improvement in the method is achieved by~~In another embodiment of the invention, applying a sacrificial layer is applied to the surface of the structure. The sacrificial layer further increases the aspect ratio of the structure. It is thus even possible to mask structures whose natural aspect ratio does not allow selection. This

extends the field of application of the method according to the invention.

A filling layer is preferably removed to a defined distance from the surface of the structure. This ensures that areas which are located outside the selected area are not adversely affected by a subsequent etching process. The filling layer is therefore not etched away below the level of the structures in the areas which are not selected.

Experiments have shown that the defined distance is preferably greater than twice the maximum thickness of the filling material formed between a cavity and an adjacent structure. This ensures that filling material is removed completely in the selected recess during the subsequent etching process and, furthermore, that there is no adverse effect on the filling material in areas which are not selected.

The invention can be used for a large number of structures. However, one preferred field of application is use for semiconductor structures, in particular for structures which are formed from a silicon material.

A silicon oxide layer is preferably applied as the filling material, and is deposited using a TEOS process. The use of the TEOS process allows cavities to be formed reliably between structures which have more than a specific aspect ratio.

Silicon oxide is preferably deposited as the sacrificial layer. The use of silicon oxide offers the advantage that silicon oxide can be deposited easily and can be removed reliably and selectively after the deposition process.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention will be explained in more detail in the following text with reference to the figures, in which:

- 5 Figure 1 shows ~~a schematic illustration of~~ structures having a high aspect ratio and a low aspect ratio_T.

Figure 2 shows a filled structure with cavities_T.

- 10 Figure 3 shows an arrangement for depositing a filling layer_T.

Figure 4 shows a structure with a cavity and a partially removed filling layer_T.

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Figure 5 shows a mask for selected areas_T and.

Figure 6 shows a structure with a sacrificial layer.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention will be explained in the following text with reference to the example of a structure in the form of a silicon material. The method according to the invention may, however, be applied to any type of structure which
25 allows the deposition of the materials used and the application of the processes used. In particular, the method according to the invention can be used for semiconductor materials, such as gallium arsenide.

- 30 Figure 1 shows, schematically, a partial detail of a structure which, by way of example, has been produced from a silicon wafer 3. The structure has a first area with webs 4 and first recesses 1, which have a high aspect ratio. The structure furthermore has a second area with webs 4 and a
35 second recess 2, which have a low aspect ratio. The aspect

ratio is defined by the width W with respect to the depth T of the recess. In the illustrated exemplary embodiment, the structure has four webs 4 of equal height, although the distance between a first and a second web 4a, 4b and
5 between the second and a third web 4b, 4c is the same and is less than the distance between the third web 4c and a fourth web 4d.

10 Instead of the illustrated structure 4, webs of different height and/or webs of different width may also be used. The essential feature in this case is that first recesses 1 with a high aspect ratio and second recesses 2 with a low aspect ratio are formed. The webs 4 are formed from a silicon wafer 3, for example using an etching method.
15 Furthermore, it is also possible for both the webs 4 and a plate from which the webs 4 project to be formed from different materials. For example, the webs 4 may also be formed from a different material on a silicon wafer. By way of example, the webs 4 may be produced from silicon oxide
20 or silicon nitride, or else from a metallic alloy.

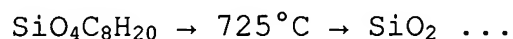
Figure 2 shows the silicon wafer 3 after the deposition of a filling layer 5, which is represented in the illustrated exemplary embodiment by a silicon oxide which has been
25 deposited using a TEOS process.

Instead of silicon oxide, any other type of material can be deposited which results in the formation of cavities when a specific aspect ratio is exceeded, and which can be removed
30 again in a subsequent process. The deposition process is defined in such a way that cavities 6 are formed in the first recesses 1, which have a high aspect ratio. In the illustrated exemplary embodiment, a cavity 6 is formed in each first recess 1. However, the deposition process can
35 also be used in such a way that a number of cavities 6 are

formed in a first recess 1. ~~The~~ One important feature in this case is that no cavity is formed in the second recess 2, which has a lower aspect ratio. The formation of cavities 6 depends on the aspect ratio of the filled structure. The filling material used and the deposition process used can be matched to the existing aspect ratios of the structure such that cavities 6 are produced in desired recesses 1.

- 10 The TEOS process which is used offers the advantage that the edge structure of the present structure, on which the TEOS material is deposited, likewise, to a certain extent, models the edge structure. In this way, cavities 6 are formed in structures having a high aspect ratio which is greater than a defined value. The defined value depends on the deposition process that is used.

Figure 3 shows ~~a schematic illustration of an apparatus for depositing a layer using a TEOS process.~~ An organic liquid is used as the silicon source during the deposition process. The oxide which is produced from the vapour of the liquid is highly electrically stable in addition to providing conformal step coverage. During the deposition process, silicon oxide is deposited in accordance with the following formula:



Other liquid sources for silicon oxide deposition are diethylsilane, ditertiary butylsilane and tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane. These liquid sources allow the deposition temperature to be reduced to 380 to 650°C. Figure 3 shows, schematically, a quartz tube in which a large number of silicon wafers 3 are arranged. The quartz tube is connected via a line to a gas area which is formed

above a liquid gas source 7. The liquid gas source 7 is kept at a defined temperature by a heat source 8. Furthermore, both the liquid gas and the quartz tube are supplied with nitrogen oxide. In addition, the quartz tube is connected to a vacuum pumping system 10 via a vacuum valve 9. The vacuum pumping system ensures that there is a defined pressure in the quartz tube. The quartz tube is surrounded by a three-zone oven 11, which also ensures that there is a defined temperature in the quartz tube. The deposition of TEOS silicon is a known method, so that the details will not be described here. The TEOS process is, for example, described in Section 7.1.2.2 "Low Pressure CVD-Verfahren" [Low pressure CVD processes] of "Siliziumhalbleitertechnologie" [Silicon semiconductor technology] Hilleringmann, Teubner, 1999, ISBN 3-519-10149-1. A major feature of the deposition process that is used is that the cavities 6 extend as far as an area which is located above the upper edge of the webs 4.

20 In a further method step, the filling layer 5 ~~must be~~ is removed in a planar manner as far as the area of the cavities 6. The filling layer 5 is preferably removed until the cavities 6 are opened. However, depending on the application, it may be advantageous to allow a certain residual thickness to remain above the cavities 6.

When using a planar removal process, the filling layer 5 is removed, for example, by means of a chemical, mechanical polishing method. The filling layer 5 is preferably removed to a distance α with respect to the upper edge of the webs 4. The distance α is preferably chosen such that α is greater than or equal to twice the maximum distance β between a cavity boundary and the surrounding structure. Figure 3 shows the distance β between one surface of a cavity 6 and a corner area between a web 4 and the plate of

the silicon wafer 3. The choice of the defined distance ensures that the filling material 5 is completely removed from the first recesses 1 during the subsequent etching process without etching underneath the webs 4, which bound the second recess 2, at the sides.

The filling layer 5 is then etched away in a subsequent method step, by means of an etching method, preferably an anisotropic etching method. In the process, the etching solution which is used, such as alkali lyes or dry etching methods such as plasma etching, attacks in the area of the cavity 6 and etches the filling layer 5 out of the first recesses 1. At the same time, the etching solution also attacks the upper face of the filling layer 5 in the area of the second recess 2. However, only the surface of the filling layer 5 is etched away owing to the distance which is chosen. The distance α was chosen such that no etching underneath the webs occurs in the area of the second recesses 2. The etching process is stopped when the filling layer 5 has been removed from the first recess 1.

After the removal of the filling layer 5 from the first recesses 1, an arrangement is obtained as is illustrated in Figure 5.

The method according to the invention results in the surfaces which are arranged in the first recesses 1 being exposed. Surfaces of other recesses, such as the second recess 2, are still covered by the filling layer 5. The filling layer 5 thus forms a covering mask for areas of the semiconductor wafer 3 which are not selected.

The exposed areas, in this case the first recesses 1, can be used in the rest of the method for, for example, implantation, for further etching, or for selective growth

of a material such as silicon, silicon oxide or silicon nitride.

Owing to the method according to the invention, there is no
5 need to use an adjustment process for an etching mask. The mask is adjusted on the basis of the use of the geometry of the structure and cavity formation during the deposition process that is used, without any adjustment being required.

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Figure 6 shows a further development of the method according to the invention, in which a sacrificial layer 12 is applied in a defined thickness γ on the webs 4. The sacrificial layer 12 may, for example, be in the form of
15 silicon oxide or silicon nitride. The structure is not filled with the filling layer 5 until the sacrificial layer 12 has been applied. The sacrificial layer 12 offers the advantage that the height of the webs 4 is increased, so that the aspect ratio becomes higher. The aspect ratio can
20 thus be set in such a way that the cavities 6 are formed in the desired way in the first recesses 1. The further processes such as removal of the filling layer 5 are carried out in accordance with the method described above.

25 Figure 6 shows the structure with a sacrificial layer 12, in which the filling layer 5 has already been removed once again as far as the cavities 6. The formation of the sacrificial layer 12 preferably makes it possible to remove the filling layer 5 as far as the upper side of the
30 sacrificial layer 12. It is thus simple to control the removal process, since the depth of the filling layer 5 which is removed is governed by the height of the sacrificial layer 12. In this embodiment as well, it is advantageous for there to be a distance between the upper
35 edge of the sacrificial layer 12 and an upper edge of the

removed sacrificial layer 12, as is shown in Figure 6. The distance α can be selected in this way: $\alpha \geq 2\beta - \gamma$, where β denotes the maximum distance between a cavity boundary of a cavity 6 and the structure of the silicon wafer 3 or of a web 4, and γ denotes the height of the sacrificial layer 12. At the end of the process, the sacrificial layer 12 is removed once again, for example using a selective etching method.

~~Patent Claims~~What is claimed is:

Abstract

**METHOD FOR MASKING A RECESS IN A STRUCTURE HAVING A HIGH
ASPECT RATIO**

A method for selective masking is described. In this case, a filling material is applied to a structure which, as a function of the aspect ratio of the structure, forms cavities when the aspect ratio is high. The filling layer is then removed as far as the cavities and, using an etching process, filling material is removed completely from the recesses in which the cavities are formed. In this way, areas are exposed selectively.

~~Figure 4~~